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THE JERUSALEM POST

SUNDAY
FEBRUARY 12, 1956

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Marginal Column

By PATRICK O'DONOVAN

AMERICA habitually speaks with two voices — which confuses both her friends and her enemies. The best known voice is a loud and competitive babel. Politicians after private game speak here with unprecedented irresponsibility. You can always find a senatorial or cabinet quotation to prove your point against America. But there is also the murmur of the planners and creators. It is sometimes heard in public: it is sometimes echoed in the babel; it is often ignored. But if one could say exactly what the murmur meant, one would know the essentials of American policy. Just now the discordant voices are very loud. There is a general unwillingness to reassume the burden of a long foreign aid programme. There is a bad-tempered unwillingness to try to understand the meaning of Asian neutralism. And there is Mr. Dulles, curiously torn between a good Christian in public life, an agile legalist and a drum-thumping, bull-dozing Republican politician — as anxious as a country sheriff who depends on his salary — trying to win the next election.

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One thing is certain. There is no despair and little sense of failure in the American Administration. In foreign policy they believe they are doing well. They are sincere and, as far as I can see, the basis of their faith runs something like this. A year ago the world's history reached a turning point. On the President's authority, the Atomic Energy Commission released the details of the effect of a thermo-nuclear bomb. It also released a terrible fear: this fear may have been the beginning of a new wisdom. For the first time ever, people know that no Great Power could undertake a major war without the certain expectation of having to undergo the sort of destruction that has never yet been described. The President made it plain that he no longer believed war to be a possible instrument of policy and it seemed likely that the Russians felt the same.

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ON May 1, President Eisenhower set up the administrative machinery to study the change brought by the thermo-nuclear bomb and with it the chances of disarmament. In July the President was at the Geneva Conference and, if the Great Powers achieved little there, they showed a willingness to talk in a way that has continued in the Chinese-American talks in Geneva, and in the guarded expressions of willingness expressed in the exchange of letters between Eisenhower and Bulganin. There is a vague concept rather than a policy. Policy is still based on the idea that war must be kept impossible, impractical and inconceivable. Hence the proliferation of military bases. America — not to mention Europe — is easier to eradicate than Russia, but Russia could never eliminate at one stroke all the world-circling bases and must therefore always be certain of retaliation.

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THROUGHOUT history, war has been the chief instrument of change. But if all-out war is no longer possible (as seems likely) this does not mean that change has stopped. Hence the apparently futile but wholly healthy groping for new methods of change. Disarmament, too, suddenly becomes a practical proposition. The Russian and neutral demand to stop testing atom bombs is irrelevant. A stoppage of tests gives the backward country the chance to catch up. Espionage, osmosis between scientists, the proof that a thing can be done leads the backward to catch up. Testing means breaking new ground.

●

THE Americans believe that the Russians — under their almost frivolous propaganda — have seriously studied the practical possibilities of disarmament. The Americans are doing the same and, because their soldiers are slow to advocate it, they have not yet produced a military staff plan for the reduction of armaments to go with the essential plan of inspection that is the substitute for mutual good faith. All this is not bland optimism. It is oddly realistic and it may well be right. It does not account for the detailed disagreements — over Germany, over Israel, over neutralism. But a rock, however slippery, is showing above the waves. It is not the beginning of the Golden Age but it is a possible explanation why the U.S. administration apparently sleeps soundly in its bed at night.

Washington, February 10.

Histadrut Denies Engineers' Claim Of Strike Spread

Jerusalem Post Staff

The Engineers Association Action Committee announced yesterday that it had decided to extend the strike today and to cancel all strike exemptions except for those affecting the Ministry of Defence.

The Histadrut, on the other hand, announced that participation in the engineers' strike was "diminishing from day to day," and that 20? engineers returned to work on Friday.

The Action Committee said that essential services such as water and electricity will not be affected, but other urgent work would be stopped. The reason given for extending the strike was the Government's "refusal to open negotiations." The organization claimed that the strike had been joined by engineers of the Koor Industries in Tel Aviv (See Haifa Report—Pg. 3, Col 6), of the Lachish Development area, the Beersheba District and a number of municipalities.

The Histadrut Central Committee in Tel Aviv yesterday night decided to approve the Cabinet's proposals for repaying civil servants the disputed 40 per cent of the increases for 1956 during 1958 and 1959.

It was also agreed that non-professional civil servants will get a parallel 40 per cent bonus on the limited increases which are to come into force in the current year. These will also be paid in 1958-59.

It is understood that Mapam and Ha'oved Hatzioni (Progressives) opposed the compromise proposal but were outvoted by Mapai and Ahdut Ha'avoda.

Emergency Committee

An "Emergency Committee" has been set up by the Israel Medical Association to "conduct all affairs connected with the strike," the Association announced yesterday in Jerusalem. The Committee is to hold its first meeting today.

It was noted that reports published in some papers on Friday that the Coordinating Committee had accepted as a basis for negotiation the Government's latest proposals were completely without foundation. There was no contact between the Government and the Association yesterday.

It was stated that the veterinarians in the employ of the Government are to meet today in Jerusalem to take a decision on joining the strike.

The General Zionist party faction in the Knesset has sent an urgent request to the Knesset Speaker to place a motion of non-confidence in the Government on the agenda because of "its inability to prevent the strike of professionals."

Mapai Calls for Firmness

In Mapai leading circles, the idea is gaining ground that the Government must be firm this time and yesterday's Histadrut proposals are considered final. On the other hand, Mr. E. Schechter, Secretary-General of the Tel Aviv Labour Council, intimated that the Histadrut envisages an overall revision of pay schedules by 1958.

The problems which face Mapai on the wage issues are questions of long-term policy. Mapai leaders argue that if the urban standards become too high, voluntary settlement in development areas will be at a still greater disadvantage, and a brake should be put on city earnings as a matter of principle.

Mapam is committed to support of the doctors' strike as the affinity between Mapam and the intellectuals is of long standing and they cannot withdraw from this position.

(Other Reports—Page 2, Col. 6, 7)

FRANCO RESTRICTS BILL OF RIGHTS

MADRID, Saturday (Reuter).— Gen. Franco's Government announced early today the suspension for three months of two articles of the Bill of Rights, following the student riots which flared up in Madrid earlier this week.

The two articles cover the right to fix one's own residence, and the right of Spaniards to be released or handed to the judicial authorities 72 hours after being arrested.

The suspension was announced after a long Cabinet meeting presided over by Gen. Franco. It ended in the early hours of this morning. A communique said the Government had discussed recent breaches of the peace caused by the student riots.

Terrorists Kill Cypriot Abbot, Two Soldiers

PAPHOS, Saturday. — Two masked men, carrying revolvers, tonight entered the cloisters of one of the holiest monasteries and shot dead the 55-year-old Greek Cypriot Abbot.

The victim, Abbot Epiphanios, of Khrysoroviatissa Monastery, 100 kms. west of Nicosia, died instantly after two shots were fired at him.

One of the two masked men overpowered and bound two monks while the other rushed into the room where the Abbot was in bed and fired two shots. There was no immediate explanation as to the reason for the murder.

Earlier in Nicosia, gunmen shot down three British airmen in the centre of the town, killing two of them and seriously wounding the third.

The British death roll now stands at 17, two airmen and 15 soldiers.

The Government radio tonight broadcast an appeal for information about the shooting.

Jordan Premier To Pursue Talks in Riadh

Premier Samir Rifa'i of Jordan and Palace Chamberlain Bahjat Talhouni is to leave Cairo this morning for Riadh on the next leg of their tour of the Arab capitals, bearing messages on behalf of King Hussein. So far, they have visited the capitals of Egypt, Iraq, Syria and the Lebanon, NEABS reported last night from Cairo.

Following yesterday's talks in Cairo with Premier Abdul Nasser, Foreign Minister, Mahmoud Fawzi and Ahmed Shukeiri, Assistant Secretary of the Arab League, a joint statement was issued which said that all topical Arab problems were reviewed in an atmosphere of mutual understanding. No mention was made of last month's offer of financial aid from Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Syria to Jordan.

'Summit' Talks Discussed

Premier Rifa'i said that a possible "summit" conference of Arab leaders was discussed for Amman in March.

(A Reuter report from Cairo, quoting an authoritative source, said that Egypt rejected the Jordan proposal for "summit" talks, though she still adhered to her offer of financial assistance.)

Jordanian students yesterday demonstrated outside the Jordan Embassy in Cairo in protest against their country's possible accession to the Baghdad pact.

Meanwhile, the Syrian Chief of Staff, Shawkat Shukeir, was expected in Cairo from Damascus yesterday for talks with Premier Abdul Nasser and General Abdul Hakim Amer, Egyptian Chief of Staff.

JORDAN GETS $5M. IN POINT 4 AID

Jordan is to receive $5m. under the U.S. Point Four programme during 1956, according to an agreement signed in Amman this week, "Falastin," the Old City daily, reported yesterday.

END YARMUK TALKS

Jordan has abandoned the idea of joint implementation with Syria of the Yarmuk River irrigation scheme, "Falastin," the Old City daily, reported yesterday.

TITO TO FRANCE, SYRIA, LEBANON

BELGRADE, Saturday (Reuter). — President Tito will make a state visit to France, the Government Press Chief, Mr. Brando Drascovic, said yesterday.

He told questioners at a press conference that President Tito had also accepted invitations to visit Syria and the Lebanon, but no dates for these visits had been considered.

Burgess, Maclean Tell Newsmen Reasons for Flight to Moscow

MOSCOW, Saturday (Reuter). — Mr. Burgess and Mr. Donald Maclean, the "Missing British diplomats," appeared for the first time since 1951 at a press conference in Moscow today. The two former diplomats said in a joint statement to two British and two Soviet correspondents that "we were convinced that we were right in doing what we did."

The two men appeared at a five-minute interview to which they summoned two Soviet and two British correspondents in a room in Moscow National Hotel.

Mr. Maclean, son of the late Sir Donald Maclean, a Liberal Party leader, was head of the American Department at the Foreign Office. Mr. Burgess, a bachelor, was Second Secretary at the British Embassy in Washington.

The two men in a statement said, "Both of us came to the Soviet Union to work for the aim of better understanding between the Soviet Union and the West, having become convinced from official knowledge in our possession that neither the British nor still more the American Government was at that time seriously working for this aim."

Mr. Burgess and Mr. Maclean appeared in good health during their interview. They chatted freely, but refused to add anything to the three-page statement they handed out.

Both said that they lived in Moscow, and Mr. Maclean added that his American wife and his children were with him.

Both men said that they had been Communists at Cambridge University, and Mr. Burgess said he had always "sympathized with Soviet policy and become increasingly alarmed by the post-war trend of Anglo-American policy."

The diplomats' statement said that only in the Soviet Union "there appears to both of us to be some chance of putting into practice in some form the convictions we had always had."

The statement issued at the Burgess-Maclean press conference here today said, in part: "It seems to us that doubts as to our whereabouts and speculation about our past actions may be a small but contributory factor that has been and may again be exploited by the opponents of Anglo-Soviet understanding.

"We had had every opportunity to know, and grounds for fearing, the plans and outlook of the few but powerful men who opposed this understanding between the Soviet Union and the West.

"It was probably our action in necessarily giving up political activities by entering the public service that, falsely analyzed, led the Foreign Office to say through its spokesman it 'believed' we had been Soviet agents at Cambridge. The Foreign Office can, of course, believe anything it wishes. The important point, however, is that on this question we know, and it does not. We neither of us have ever been Communist agents.

"As regards Maclean, he worked in London and in Paris, Washington and Cairo as a regular member of the Foreign Service from 1935 to 1951, and as such was part of the machine which, with the exception of the war period, carried out a policy unacceptable not only to him but to many others.

"He was by no means alone inside the Foreign Service in objection to British Foreign policy before World War II, particularly as regards Abyssinia, the Spanish civil war and Munich. But he was increasingly isolated in doing so after the war.

"It became more and more difficult to find anyone willing to think or speak of anything but the menace of Communism or to understand the folly and danger of American policy in the Far East and Europe.

B.B.C. to MI-5

"As regards Burgess, when he decided to leave Cambridge, he joined the B.B.C. Subsequently, positions were offered to him which he accepted first in a

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

100 Held in Paris Parades Against Algeria Policy

PARIS, Saturday (Reuter). — Police made about 100 arrests when 1,000 ex-servicemen and students marched along the Avenue des Champs Elysees tonight in defiance of a government ban on all demonstrations this week-end.

The Government banned gatherings when ex-servicemen announced that they would demonstrate today against the reform policy for Algeria.

The police made the arrests in a running battle with the demonstrators.

There were cries of "Algeria is French" and "Send the police into the Aures mountains," centre of the terrorist war in Algeria, as some of the demonstrators were led away.

Mendes' Paper Attacked

Others smashed the windows of the newspaper "l'Express," which often reflects the views of the "New Deal" Radical ex-Premier, M. Mendes-France.

By evening, about 1,000 demonstrators had massed along the Champs Elysees and some yelled "Mollet to the gallows."

Police chased shouting demonstrators into fashionable cafes along the Champs Elysees to cries of "There goes the Gestapo." Struggling rioters were dragged off in groups of two and three to Black Marias parked along the kerb.

Premier Guy Mollet returned to Paris today by air after his six-day emergency mission to terror-ridden Algeria, leaving the new Resident Minister, M. Robert Lacoste, with the task of restoring peace there.

(Report from Nora Beloff—Page 4)

U.S., Britain Concur On Mid-East, Makins Says

CHARLESTON, South Carolina, Saturday (Reuter). — The British Ambassador to the U.S., Sir Roger Makins, said today that the U.S. and Britain see eye to eye on such matters as Middle East tensions, the Baghdad pact, the Communist threat in South-East Asia and support of West Germany. Speaking at The Citadel, a military college, Sir Roger conceded there was an "important difference" between American and British approaches to the question of diplomatic recognition of China and free world trade with her, but warned "too much can be made of this difference."

Yemen Negotiating For Soviet Arms

CAIRO, Saturday (UP). — The Charge d'Affaires of Yemen, Ahmed Elshami, said today his country was negotiating with Russia to purchase Soviet arms.

He said the talks were currently being held in the Yemenite capital of Taez with a delegation from the Soviet Embassy in Cairo. They cover the broad subject of economic relations between the two countries and include the question of arms purchases from Russia.

Petah Tikva Cotton Plant Ablaze

Jerusalem Post Reporter

PETAH TIKVA, Saturday. — A fire which broke out at the "Hahaklai" cotton factory, tonight destroyed raw cotton and machinery estimated at several hundred thousand pounds.

The local fire brigade could not cope with the blaze, which spread over a dunam and a half, and called for assistance from Tel Aviv, Ramat Gan, Bnei Brak, Givatayim and Holon. Scores of police, headed by the chief of the local district, helped in the fight to quell the flames.

Residents of one of the houses near the factory area were forced to evacuate their dwelling with all their belongings, and others were standing by ready to leave. There are several citrus groves in the area.

The fire started when one of the employees arrived for work tonight and set in motion a machine at the year-old plant which thereupon emitted sparks and set the cotton alight.

Damage was estimated at over IL200,000. The fire is still burning and firemen are toiling through the night to put it out.

West Passing to U.N. Task Of Acting in Mid-East Crisis

Alternative Measures Discussed

WASHINGTON, Saturday (INA). — The possibility of direct tripartite military intervention in the Middle East diminished on Friday as Government sources reported that the three powers represented by the British and French Ambassadors and Mr. George Allen, the Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs, have decided on an attempt first to use the machinery of the United Nations.

In the event of hostilities, the first move would be an appeal to the U.N. to order a cease-fire and the withdrawal of invading forces under penalty of sanctions. If the U.N. did not take such action, the U.S., Britain and France might then take steps. Tripartite measures discussed included a military and economic embargo, a naval blockade and severance of financial aid and even charitable contributions originating in any of the three countries.

Reports from London said that the talks in Washington on putting teeth in the Tripartite Declaration of 1950 have already run into a snag. The "Evening News" diplomatic correspondent wrote that President Eisenhower had told Sir Anthony Eden that the U.S. would agree to commit military forces to the area only under the "umbrella" of the U.N. Security Council. "It is proving almost impossible to find a formula for U.N. sanction," the "News" correspondent said, "because it would be vetoed by Russia, which doesn't want the creation of effective machinery for keeping peace in the Middle East."

Officially, none of the parties concerned — the Western powers, the Soviet Union, the Arab states or Israel — has as yet contacted the U.N. with regard to the reported Eisenhower-Eden plan to send additional international forces to the Middle East to help maintain the armistice.

It was ascertained, however, that any plans to add to U.N. forces in the area, if there are such plans, are for the time being under discussion outside the U.N. Under the Security Council resolution of August 11, 1949, the Secretary-General has the authority to furnish the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization with whatever personnel "as may be necessary."

Arms, Not Guarantee, Needed, Eban Hints

WASHINGTON, Saturday.— The Israel Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban, hinted today that no Western guarantee of armed intervention could substitute for the granting of Israel's request for U.S. arms.

He had just emerged, grim-faced, from a 40-minute meeting with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, which he said he had requested for the sole purpose of emphasizing Israel's "strong hope for early action" on its request made on November 16 for arms for legitimate self-defence. He declined to say whether he had obtained any satisfaction.

Asked if the possibility of a Western guarantee of armed intervention had been discussed, he said, "our view is that our first concern must be the defensive capacity of our state. Anything from outside could only supplement this."

He said he did not discuss with Mr. Dulles the possibility that Israel might turn to the Communist world for arms if her requests to the U.S. were turned down.

He had as yet no information on what had been discussed at the tripartite Western talks on the Middle East which opened here last Wednesday, and stated there had been no discussion on the Jordan River canal project in the demilitarized zone between Syria and Israel.

Mr. Eban declared on Thursday that the Middle East is "rapidly approaching the dangerous moment" when Egypt feels she has arms superiority over Israel. In an interview with United Press-Movietone Television News, Mr. Eban said such a "dangerous moment" can be avoided if the West grants Israel's "modest" request for arms.

EGYPTIAN JETS DISPLAY PROWESS IN SAUDIA

CAIRO, Saturday (UP). — Six Egyptian air force jets will hold manoeuvres in Saudi Arabia today to "demonstrate the efficiency of Egyptian jets," the Saudi Arabian directorate of the press, radio and publications announced.

The announcement said the manoeuvres were part of the Egyptian-Saudi military cooperation pact signed in 1955.

NEHRU TO SAUDIA

NEW DELHI, Saturday (Reuter). — Premier Nehru will pay a two-day visit to Saudi Arabia in July on his way home from the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference in London, it was learned from usually reliable sources today. He was invited by King Saud of Saudi Arabia when the latter paid a visit to India last November.

Soviet to Grant Egypt Nuclear Aid

LONDON, Saturday (Reuter).— Russia is to grant Egypt technical and scientific assistance for setting up a nuclear physics laboratory in Cairo, the Soviet news agency, TASS, announced last night.

Under the plan, Soviet specialists would be sent to Egypt to advise on the planning and construction of the laboratory, while Egyptian specialists will go to the Soviet Union to study relevant methods, TASS said. Negotiations leading to this agreement were held by an Egyptian delegation, which left Moscow yesterday.

The agreement also provides for the shipment by the Soviet Union to Egypt of equipment for geological research.

The announcement came 24 hours after Premier Abdul Nasser had accepted a loan of $200m. from the World Bank to help finance the Aswan dam on the Nile.

The TASS statement continued, "The talks were held in a spirit of mutual understanding and friendship. During their stay in the Soviet Union, the Egyptian delegation visited the Physico-Technical Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, the atom station of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and a number of other scientific research stations. In the Moscow State University, the visitors studied the problem of preparing cadres of physicists."

Johnston Sees Ike On Jordan Valley Scheme

WASHINGTON, Saturday (UP). — Mr. Eric Johnston, special envoy on Mid-Eastern water projects, conferred with President Eisenhower at the White House yesterday, and afterward said he had discussed the Middle Eastern situation, including Jordan Valley problems.

Mr. Johnston had a 20-minute conference with the President.

He acknowledged that the talk mentioned the possibility of Israel beginning work on part of the Jordan Valley schemes before the other interested countries had agreed on a joint programme.

Mr. Johnston said he presumed he would again go to the Middle East before long, but he could not say when it would be. He said no date had been mentioned so far.

EGYPTIAN SNIPERS ATTACK FOUR TIMES

Egyptian snipers opened fire four times on Friday and Saturday morning on Israel patrols in the Be'eri sector near the Gaza Strip, the Army spokesman announced yesterday. On one occasion an Egyptian position opened fire on one of the patrols which had been subjected to sniper fire.

In all five incidents, the patrols, which suffered no casualties, returned the fire.

Byroade: U.S. Sympathy With Egyptian Aims

CAIRO, Saturday (UP). — The U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Henry Byroade, returned from Washington today and congratulated the Egyptian Government for its "substantial agreement" with the World Bank for financing of the Aswan high dam.

During his consultations with American officials, he said he found "a very sympathetic understanding of the work of the Egyptian Government to bring about higher living standards and social progress."

Mr. Byroade said he was confident that Egyptian-American relations would continue to be good.

(Leader — Page 4)

CAIRO COMMUNISTS

CAIRO, Saturday (Reuter). — Thirty persons alleged to be members of a Communist cell have been arrested here, police sources said tonight. No details were given.

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Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi gave a luncheon on Thursday for the Israel Ambassador to Argentina and Mrs. Kubovy.

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The Foreign Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, on Friday received the Danish Minister, Mr. Hugo Hergel, before his departure for Ankara, his permanent place of residence. On Thursday, the Foreign Minister received Mr. Jens Malling, Swedish Chargé d'Affaires.

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A reception to take leave of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gilroy, who are leaving today, and to welcome Mr. Homer Bigart, who has come to replace Mr. Gilroy as correspondent of "The New York Times," was given last night at Beit Shalom in Jerusalem by Mr. Michael Arnon, Director of the Government Press Division.

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DEPARTURES: **Mr. H. Peiser,** communications officer of the new Israel tanker Haifa, and Mr. M. Wilhelm, second officer of the Zion, from Hamburg, to join the vessels for their maiden voyages from Southampton on February 22; Dr. A. Kogan, lecturer on aerodynamics at the Technion, for six months' research at Princeton; Magistrate M. Even-Tov, for medical treatment in the U.S., and Mrs. Even-Tov; Mr. N. Lassinger, director of the export department of Ben Gal radio company, for London, to order parts for filling export orders; Mr. Alexander Rafaeli, director of the Jerusalem Pencil Company and Dura Plastics, for Africa, on company business.

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Professor Louis Guttman, Scientific Director of the Israel Institute of Applied Social Research, has been awarded the honorary rank of Fellow of the American Statistical Association.

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Mr. Maurice A. Jaffe, Director for External Relations of the World Mizrahi and Hapoel Hamizrahi, and Honorary Executive Director of the Supreme Religious Centre, has returned from a short visit to England and Europe.

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BAR-MITZVAH

Dr. and Mrs. G. Kemeny will be at Home at 10 Rehov Eilon, Kiryat Bialik, on Saturday, February 18, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 5 to 7 p.m. on the occasion of the Bar Mitzvah of their son, Michael. This is the only intimation.

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EXPRESSION OF THANKS

Mrs. Berta Goldberg and family thank all those who kindly expressed their sympathy on the death of Dr. Erich Goldberg.

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MEMORIAL MEETING

A memorial meeting for Leib Yaffe, of the Keren Hayesod, is to take place at 11 a.m. tomorrow at the Sanhedria cemetery in Jerusalem.

Citizens Thank J'lem Council for Road

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Residents of the Romema quarter in Jerusalem yesterday held an open air assembly to celebrate the completion of the road through their neighbourhood.

Mr. M. Ish-Shalom, Deputy Mayor of Jerusalem, noted that it was one of the most unusual celebrations in Jerusalem for it was rare that residents met to thank the Municipality and not blame it.

He was thanked by two local residents, Mr. Y. Vardi and Mrs. Shoshana Ornan.

BOND LEADER DUE

Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, Chief Executive Officer of the Bond Drive, is due to arrive this morning from the U.S. to report to the Government on the progress of the Bond campaign.

Cinemas

JERUSALEM
At 3.30, 6.30 and 9.30 p.m.
ARNON: The Second Greatest Sex.
EDEN, Jupiter's Darling. Also at 10.30 a.m.: The King's Thief.
EDISON: "Le Rage au Corps." 2nd week.
OREGIL: The Fifth Grade. 3rd week.
ORION: The Seven Year Itch.
ORNA: The Raid.
RON: I had 7 Daughters.
STUDIO: "L'Eternel Retour".
TEL OR: Cattle Queen of Montana.
ZION HALL: Conquest of Space.

TEL AVIV
At 3.30, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
ALLENBY: To Hell and Back. 7th week.
ARMON DAVID: "La Donna del Fiume." 2nd week.
CHEN: The Dam Busters. 3rd. week
ESTHER: Blackboard Jungle. 6th week.
HOGRAH: "Le Rechange de Valentine."
OPHIR: Betrayed. 2nd week.
ORION: Helen of Troy. 4th week.
SHDEROTH: The Snow of Kilimanjaro.
TCHELETH: "Les Amants du Tage." 14th week. Mothpah: The African Queen.
YARON: White Christmas. 2nd week.
ZAMIR: "Bigolette." 4th week.

HAIFA
HAY: Seven Brides for Seven Brothers. 2nd week.
MORIAH: The Man Who Loved Redheads. 3rd week.
ORION: Fenzbe.
ATEMON: Lassiter in Pandies.
PEER: All That Heaven Allows.
GAL OR: Call 2525 Death Row. Matinee: Absobe.
AMPHITHEATRE: Good Morning, Miss Dove.
GRANI: Rock.
ARNON: The Bridal Heart.
EN DOR: Three Coins in the Fountain.
SHILY: The Girl Who Wielded the Two-[illegible]

LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post February 12, 1956

In the Supreme Court Sitting as Court of Civil Appeals
Before the President (Justice Olshan), Justices Landau and Berinson.

Arye Insurance Co. Ltd., Appellants, v. Atzmon Bonded Warehouses Ltd., Respondents (C.A. 429/54).

Responsibilities of Bailee

The Supreme Court allowed an appeal against a judgment of the Tel Aviv District Court, sitting as a court of appeal, delivered on December 12, 1954 (C.A. 248/54).

The Arye Insurance Co. insured a lorry belonging to Mr. Rosenthal. The latter stored his lorry at the Atzmon Bonded Warehouses Ltd. Thieves broke into the warehouse and stole a tyre and some spare parts from the lorry to the total value of IL179. The insurance company paid Mr. Rosenthal this sum and then claimed it from the Atzmon Co. by subrogation. The Magistrate's Court granted them their claim, and the Atzmon Co. appealed against this decision to the District Court. The latter allowed the appeal on the strength of clause 3 of the storage certificate which stated amongst other things that the Atzmon Company would not be responsible for any loss or damage caused by civil commotion or any outbreaks *(hitpartsut)* by groups or individuals. The District Court held that "outbreaks" in the sense intended by this clause did not include "breaking-in" *(hitpartsut)*, although the terms are identical in the Hebrew language.

Dr. Feldman appeared for the appellant, Mr. Tsur for the respondent.

Judgment

Justice Landau, in delivering the judgment of the Supreme Court, considered the opposing arguments of the parties as to interpretation of *hitpartsut* and decided that they cancelled each other out, resulting in a "draw". In the circumstances, it was only right to have recourse to two rules, both of which are favourable to the appellants: firstly, the rule that it must be presumed that the parties were not likely to have agreed upon a bailee-ship for payment without covenanting that the bailee be bound by the general principles of law with regard to the responsibility of a bailee to take proper care of the article entrusted to him. From this it would follow that the agreement between the parties should not be interpreted as absolving the bailee from all responsibility in cases of loss through burglary by breaking-in unless there was no room for any doubt, from the terms of the contract, that that was the intention of the parties. Secondly, the agreement between the parties had been drawn up by the respondents and the appellants were, therefore, entitled to benefit from the well-known rule that in cases of doubt, a document must be interpreted to the disadvantage of the drafter of the document.

Having held that the respondents had, therefore, not proved that they were absolved from the ordinary responsibility imposed on them by law, Justice Landau went on to consider the extent of their responsibility with reference to section 777 of the Mejelle which states:

"The thing deposited for safe keeping is a trust in the possession of the person receiving such thing. Consequently, if it is destroyed or lost without the fault or negligence of the person keeping such thing there is no necessity to make good the loss. But if such thing has been deposited for safe keeping in consideration of payment of a fee, and the thing has been destroyed or lost owing to some cause which might have been avoided, the loss must be made good.

It might be argued, Justice Landau said, that this law of the Mejelle, together with the accompanying example which quotes theft as one of those things which might have been avoided, imposes absolute responsibility for theft on the bailee. But if one did not accept this extreme view but merely applied the less severe principle of English law, then even in that case the respondents would have had to satisfy the court that they had taken proper measures to safeguard the lorry from theft and that, despite their efforts, the theft had occurred for unavoidable reasons. The respondents had not done so, and could therefore not be absolved from making good the loss suffered by Mr. Rosenthal, the owner of the lorry.

Appeal allowed and the judgment of the Magistrate's Court, which included an order as to costs and advocate's fees, confirmed in its entirety. Additional costs of IL125 were imposed on the respondents.

Judgement given on February 8, 1956.

RAT KILLS 6 COWS

ANNECY, France, Saturday (Reuter). — One rat killed six cows here today. The rat was caught in electric wiring and its struggles short-circuited current through the water of a cattle trough. Six cows drinking from the trough were electrocuted.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Ora, 27 King George, 2043; Manny, Mahane Yehuda, 2042.
TEL AVIV: Geula, 10 Allenby, 62275; Shore, 54 King George, 22963; Hagalil, 80 Ben Yehuda, 23358; Reitblatt, 19 Nahlat Binyamin Baruch, Hatikva Qr., 67455.
JAFFA: Laris, 72 Rehov 1. **GIVATAYIM:** Beriut, 9 Syrkin, 72093.
BNEI BRAK: Hadassah, Zichron Meir, Rishon Lezion: Malal.
HOLON: Ribek, Struma Square.
HAIFA: Rapoport, 29 Herzl, 3586. Mashiah, Irak, 3058. **KIRYAT BIALIK:** Bialik, 7230. **SAFAD:** Feldmann. **NAHARIYA:** Naharlya.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Romanoff, 11 Ariosoroff, 61217; Greenwald, 22 Bin Nun, 62963; Krauss, 23 Gaza, 3060.
TEL AVIV: Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 25642; Sahar, 54 Sokolov, 26383.
JAFFA: Weinberg, 4 Rehov 65, Alkalay, 65 Rehov 4.
HAIFA: Sherman, 2 Hanevi'im, 2434; Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417.

Where to go

JERUSALEM

★ **Exhibitions:** —
1) Dutch and Flemish 17th Century Paintings. 2) French 20th Century Paintings. 3) Pochoir Paintings of Maya Art after Manuscripts and Monuments by Felipe Neri Gonzales.
Exhibit of Month: Copper plate etched by Jacques Lipchitz, with 43 successive proofs of the etching. Bezalel, 9-1, 3-5.
Works by Aharon Giladi (Golodets). Woollen rugs from Sde Boker. Artists House, 10-1, 4-6.
Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities. Temporary: Finds in Caesarea, 9-11; 3-5. "Conquest of the Desert". Jerusalem Convention Centre, 10-1, 4-6.

★ **Rosh Hodesh Gathering:**—
Dr. S. Barkly on "Adar in Jewish history." Yitzhak Shalev on "Holidays in Hebrew Literature." Benjamin Armon and Zvia Ingolsky will give readings, Beit Ha'am, 7 p.m.

★ **Theatre:** —
Cameri, "The Lady of the Manor", Edison 9.

★ **Play Reading:**—
"The Refusal", by Yehuda Ha'ezrahi — "Oroth" Troupe Beeri Club, 9 Alharizi, 8.

★ **Tours:** —
Hebrew University conducted tour. New Administration Building. Opposite Terra Sancta. 10 a.m.

TEL AVIV

★ **Exhibitions:**—
Paintings, Puppets, Stage designs by Paul Loewy. Paintings Arie Alweil; Chinese Prints (Reproductions) lent by UNESCO, 10-1, 4-7. Tel Aviv Museum.

★ **Dancing:**—
Orchestra Music, open 8-11.30 "Hamoadon" Cafe, 108 Rehov Hayarkon. Entrance free.

★ **Theatre:** —
Cameri, "The Italian Straw Hat." New Cameri Theatre. 8. "The Castle" Mograbi, 8.
Habimah, "Pandre the Hero", 8. Ohel, "Johnny Belinda", 8.

★ **Recorded Music:**—
Lecture by Menache Ravina with record of two Mozart Piano concertos. 8.30 Z.O.A. House.

HAIFA

★ **Exhibition:** —
"Miskit" Village Craft. Also Exhibits from Municipal Library. Fortnightly Exhibit: Watercolour by Mordechai Avniel. Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-9.

BISHON-LE-ZION

★ **Theatre:**—
Witler and Lerer — "My Girl" Tiferet, 8.45.

KFAR SABA

★ **Theatre:** —
Habimah, "Maayana", 8.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
822, 249, 33.3 & 43.9 M.
News: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 1.30, 7.00, 9.00 & 12.00 p.m. **Arabic Programme** (including News): 8 a.m., 2.15 & 5.45 p.m. **Turkish News:** 11.30 a.m.
6.30 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only) 6.30 Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Morning Melodies. 9.00 Relay of Service from Maronite Church — Nazareth. 11.00 Close-Down. (R).
12.00 N. "Music at Noon" Margaret Whiting. (R). 12.30 Housewives corner. 12.50 Requests (R). 1.30 Messages to Immigrants. 1.45 Folksong Anthology (R). 3.30 Close Down.
4.00 p.m. Music for Sunday: Negro Spirituals. 4.45 Sport. 5.15 Youth Corner. 6.45 Bible Reading. 7.15 Ballet: Gavin Gordon: Scene One from "The Rake's Progress". Delibes: "Coppelia" — Exc. from Act One. 7.40 Wells of Work. 8.00 Hebrew Songs by Lotti Kristall. 8.25 "Round Table." 9.15 Talk by the Mayor of Holon. 9.30 I.P.O. Concert. 10.15 "Nations' Poets" — Heinrich Heine by Leah Porath. 10.45 "Music of Our Time" — E. W. Sternberg: Sonata for Violin & Piano. 11.15 "Ron Bah." 12.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
607, 460, 225, 214, 48.9 & 33.3 M.
English News: 1.45, 10.15 p.m.
French News: 2.00 p.m.
IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (33.3, 34.9 & 462 M.): 5.30 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 5.45 Guidance for Ulpanim: Dr. Kamrat. 6.00 Light Music. 6.30 French. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Light Music. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Close Down.
KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): (South Africa Programme): 6.30 News. 6.37 Personal Column. 6.45 Youth Choirs. 7.00 Youth Album. 11.15 p.m. News. 12.22 Personal Column. 11.30 Youth Album. 11.45 Youth Choirs. 12.00 Talmud Lesson. Rabbi Hyman Klein.
ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 216, 225 & 229 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Songs. 7.00 News. 7.10 Intermezzo. 7.20 This week events." 8.10 Sport in the Army. 8.25 "Your Favourite Composition." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.
B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (16.79, 19.42, 16.96, 25.15 M.): 7.30-8.00 p.m. News. News Talk. Contact Programme. International Commentary.

Z.O.A. HOUSE
TUESDAY, FEB. 14, 8.30 p.m.
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Kazimiers
WILKOMIRSKI
at the piano
MARIA WILKOMIRSKA
Tickets available at the Z.O.A. box office, and all ticket offices.

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HAIFA: Photo Weld, 10a Rehov Nordau
JERUSALEM: "HEATID" Bookshop, 1 Rehov Hahavazelet

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Friday's Press

Socialist at Home, Capitalist Abroad

You cannot have a socialist system at home and a capitalist system abroad, writes "Haboker" (General Zionist), hoping to earn the support of capital and private initiative from abroad and at the same time sabotage them from within. If this double bookkeeping system thinks it can keep would-be investors abroad ignorant of the fate suffered by investors in Israel by depending on the latter's feeling of patriotism to keep them from telling the truth, it is all in vain because it's all there in black and white in the "Exporters Digest," published in America. There Israel has the doubtful honour of being classed with Haiti, Chile, Turkey and Pakistan—although perhaps she will find comfort in the fact, that she is not classed with Egypt, whose mark is "Bad."

"Ha'aretz" (non-party) hails the signing of the water development agreement and points out that the plan is bold and the sum to be expended on the project seems very formidable. Still, if the estimate is correct, the money needed will not constitute too great a burden provided every penny is earmarked for a constructive purpose and where there is a choice between the speculative and the economic, the latter should receive preference. Again, the water should be used in the most effective way: except where very serious security reasons dictate otherwise, it should be used to irrigate the land that can give the greatest possible yield. Settlements should not be set up in the desert unless there is a vital security need.

"Davar" vs. "Lamerhav"

"Davar" (Histadrut) considers Moscow's reported coming anti-Jewish and anti-Zionist show trials (to be followed up in other Eastern bloc countries) a Soviet move to strengthen the East's credit with the Arabs, following the arms deal and Khrushchev's pronunciamento. In the light of all these disturbing signs of hostility to Israel, the paper is hard put to understand how a paper like "Lamerhav" can say that the Soviet Union is retreating from its anti-Israel policy.

"Herut" notes again that our Foreign Ministry was taken by surprise at the French declaration which threw a wrench into the West's anti-Israel policy machine (and which is still in the way of the formulation of a clear Middle East Munich), because that "august" body's horizons are divided between agreeing to large concessions and small concessions. Cultivating France's friendship at this juncture will be of greater political benefit to us than cultivating Burma's, and the crack made by France in the isolation wall should be widened and our Ministry act in line with policy instead of going a-begging for help.

Agency to Uphold Housing Level

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Despite the financial pressure on the Jewish Agency, now burdened with the sole responsibility for housing 45,000 immigrants expected this year, the standard of construction will not be affected. Dr. Giora Josephthal, Treasurer of the Agency, told the press last week. Dr. Josephthal was referring to the IL18m. item for housing in the amended 5716 budget, approved recently by the Standing Finance Committee of the Zionist Organization.

The biggest source of income in the IL197m. budget is IL83m. from the United Israel Appeal, 33 per cent more than last year. For the first time, the Joint Distribution Committee appears on the income side of the ledger, with IL4m. which it has allocated to cover transport costs for North African immigrants, at a rate of $61 per head. The Joint has in addition agreed to forgo its share of the U.J.A. funds raised in excess of the sum raised last year.

The Settlement Department of the Agency is to get 42 per cent of the total expenditure. Its IL85m. will be divided: IL8m. for consolidation of 59 settlements, to take them off the Agency's out-patient list; IL40m. as continued outlay on more than 300 other settlements; IL6m. for emergency works in economically-backward villages, and IL11m. for water projects and the establishment of 17 new settlements, 11 for immigrants. The Department today has some 125,000 persons directly under its care in 418 agricultural settlements.

IL420m. Investment

Dr. Josephthal said that the Agency's investment in these settlements totalled IL420m., and another IL200m. would be needed in the next four years to make them self-sufficient.

Of the 9,000 immigrant families expected in 5716, 1,500 will have to take up temporary residence in tin huts, he said. Immigrants of professional standing, whether from North Africa or the West, would be given consideration in obtaining immediate permanent housing, he said.

In conclusion, Dr. Josephthal said that the Agency now had 4,276 employees, an increase of 400 over last year. Some 500 agricultural instructors and 60 technicians had been added to the payroll, while staff had been cut down in other departments. The Agency could accept another 400 instructors if they were available, he added.

Ilanshil, Crippled Children Society United in Haifa

HAIFA, Saturday. — Haifa's Society for Crippled Children and the local branch of Ilanshil are now united, Dr. I. Izkovitch, the Society's President, has announced. The Society was founded in 1938 by the Haifa Rotary Club on the initiative of a New York surgeon, Dr. M. Keller.

Two British residents, R. F. Scrivener and L. D. Watts, both Rotary presidents in the thirties, were the most active supporters of the Society's humanitarian work among Jewish and Arab children for many years.

In 17 years 3,300 crippled and under-privileged children, 1,800 of whom were polio victims, received at the Society's clinic medical treatment, including major operations, vocational training and preventive care. The clinic was staffed by volunteers, and the doctors who worked there several times a week, received no more than their travel expenses. With three rooms, equipment, staff and the cost of supplies and maintenance, the clinic was run on a budget of IL500 a month, Dr. Izkovitch said.

An L.D. Watts Memorial Foundation is to be strengthened by private charity to provide the means for the rehabilitation of more crippled children.

The fusion of the two institutions, whose work partly overlapped, was sponsored by the Haifa Rotary Club. On his return from the U.S. last week, Mayor A. Khoushy reported he had received $150,000 for a polio child patients centre on Mt. Carmel, where the Municipality has already provided a plot.

No Early Rise Seen For Electricity Rates

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Electricity rates will not be raised in the near future, it is learned from Government sources. Although the Public Electric Committee appointed in 1954, headed by Professor Stark, recommended a ten per cent increase in rates for home consumption, the report was never presented to the Development Ministry.

It was understood that the Ministries concerned and the inter-ministerial price committee were all interested in keeping the present rates. A Development Ministry spokesman added that his Ministry was even attempting to lower them.

CRASHED JETS WENT AFTER BALLOONS

VIENNA, Saturday (Reuter). — The Hungarian Government has told Austria in a note that the two MIG jet fighters from Hungary which crashed on Austrian territory last month were on a defensive mission against Western balloons.

Hungary apologized for the crash in which two jet fighters crashed in flames near the Hungarian border, killing one pilot.

PRESENTS NIGHTLY
From Moulin Rouge (Paris):
Amalia & Ernesto Goya
Spanish Dance Team
• • •
From Folies Bergere (Paris):
Babe Wallace
The Star Negro Singer
in English, French & Yiddish songs
DAN HOTEL·TEL AVIV

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
GEZA ANDA
PIANO RECITALS
JERUSALEM
Edison, Tuesday 14.2. 9 p.m.
Tickets at Cahana's
TEL AVIV
"Ohel Shem," Saturday 18.2. 8.30 p.m.
Tickets at the Orchestra Offices, 58 Allenby Road (11-2, 4-6) Tickets purchased for the recital on Saturday 11.2., are valid for this recital only.

Subscribers are requested kindly to note the CONCERT SCHEDULE for the week Feb. 12—18.

Subscription Concert No. 6
Conductor:
PAUL KLECKI
Soloist:
GEZA ANDA (Piano)
TEL AVIV
Tonight, Feb. 12 — Series "6"
Monday, Feb. 13 —Series "B"
HAIFA
Wednesday, Feb. 13 — Series "1"
Thursday, Feb. 16 — Series "2"

The public should further note the dates of
Special Subscription Concert No. 6
TEL AVIV
"Ohel Shem," at 8.30
Conductor:
PAUL KLECKI
Soloist:
GEZA ANDA (Piano)
Monday, Feb. 20 — Series "1"
Tuesday, Feb. 21 — Series "2"
Programme: Overture "Leonore" No. 3—Beethoven; Concerto No. 1 for Piano and Orchestra — Beethoven; Symphony No. 1—Schumann.
Cut out and keep

Church Services

JERUSALEM

St. Paul's Church (Mamara Qr.): E.S. 7 p.m. H.C. as announced. Preacher: Canon H.R.A. Jones (Tel 3713)

St. Andrew's Church (Scots Memorial): M.S. 10 a.m. Minister Rev. W. Gardiner Scott. Vesper Service united with Y.M.C.A. at 6 p.m.

Combined Evangelical Service (Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. All Welcome.

Catholic: 6 a.m. German Hospice Chapel Languages: German, Italian, English, French. 7 a.m. Terra Sancta Chapel. Languages: English, French, German, Italian: St. Pierre de Sion (Ratisbonne) Languages: French, Arabic, English, German, Hungarian, Hebrew, Portuguese. 9 a.m. Jesuits Chapel (near King David Hotel) Languages: French, Polish, English, Italian, German: 9 a.m. Pierre de Sion 10 a.m. Terra Sancta College.

Notre Dame de France (St. Paul's St.): M.S. 8 a.m. Languages: French, English, German, Italian.

American Gospel Church (Prophets St. near Bikur Holim): Morning Worship 11 a.m. Mid week Prayers: Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Minister M.G. Griebenow

Y.M.C.A. Christian Fellowship, Vesper Service, 6 p.m. All welcome.

Brethren (Y.M.C.A. Room 110): Breaking of Bread, 10.30 a.m.

Church of the Nazarene (St. Julian's Way): E.S. 7.30 p.m.

Bible Evangelical Mission (Pentecostal), Hovevei Zion St., first house: Sunday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Saturday 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. (Rev. J.W. Foster).

Jerusalem Baptist Conggregation (Opp. Gan Rehavia). Wednesday: Bible reading & Prayer 8 p.m. Friday: E.S. 6 p.m. Saturday: Bible Study 10 p.m.

Seventh Day Adventists (Rehov Abraham Lincoln near Y.M.C.A.) 9.30 a.m. Sabbath School: 10.45 a.m. Preaching & Worship: 6 p.m. Bible class.

TEL AVIV & JAFFA

Anglican Church (Episcopal) in the Church of the former German Colony (19 Eilat St.): H.C. 7 a.m. M.S. 10 a.m. Evening Service 7 p.m. Preacher: Rev. R.G. Allison. P.O.B. 2779, Tel Aviv.

Church of Scotland (St. Peter's) Jaffa M.S. 10 a.m. E.S. 7 p.m.

St. Peter's Church (Catholic), Jaffa Port: 7 a.m. Weekdays 6 p.m. Languages: French, Italian, Spanish.

HAIFA

St. Luke's Church: Mountain St., near Vine St. (Anglican Protestant) Episcopal): H.C. 7.30 a.m.; M.S. 10 a.m. E.S. 6.30 (P.O.B. 1797).

The Scandinavian Seamen's Church (41 Meir St.) P.A.B. 1796. (Rev. Halwdan Riiser) Lutheran Service, 7.30 p.m.

TIBERIAS

Church of Scotland: Sunday Services: 11 a.m. 7 p.m. (English) Saturday Service, 5.30 p.m. (Hebrew).

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12 m. long terrace.
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QUALIFIED SECRETARY (female)
required for full time job
Perfect English and German essential. Knowledge of Hebrew an asset. Apply in person: FORUM FILM, 3 Rehov Ahuzat Bayit, Tel Aviv (10.11 a.m.)

Classified Advertisements

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JERUSALEM: 9 Rehov Haharatsiot
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HAIFA: Sifri's Bookshop, Central Carmel, 1 Khayat Street; Hadar Bookshop, Rehov Herzl; Dr. Fiegel's Bookshop, 26 Rehov Keren Kayemet, Kiryat Bialik.
NATANYA: A. Pompan, 6 Reh. Herzl.
PETAH TIKVA: "Beit Hamaskil," 18 Rehov Hovevei Zion
Advertisements also accepted through all recognized agencies

Where to Stay

JERUSALEM
Pension Geiger, Beit Hazerem, Tel. 2188. Kasher. Special rates for long term guests.

Dwellings—Premises

ONE-room flats with all conveniences for sale in new building, centre Tel Aviv. Apply: Office, building site, 57 Ben Yehuda Rd., Tel Aviv (9-1; 4-5.30).

FURNISHED flats, rooms through Landsberger, 31 Rehov Herzl, phone 2183, Haifa; Branch: Central Carmel.

Purchase—Sale

ATTENTION ladies! Special Bargain week. Benlass Furs, 23 Rehov Strauss, Jerusalem.

WASHING machine wanted to buy from private user. Apply: P.O.B. 2080, Tel Aviv.

Situations Vacant

WANTED good English shorthand-typist with working knowledge of Hebrew for temporary job (3-4 months). Apply: No. 34230, P.O.B. 1120, Tel Aviv.

Situations Wanted

PART-TIME work required in Jerusalem by gentleman with excellent knowledge of English and Hebrew. No. 22377, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

QUALIFIED teacher, 5 years experience, seeks governess position. Knowledge of German, English, Hebrew. No. 22376, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

HOUSEKEEPER — nurse, excellent cook, experienced in taking care of patients and children, seeks position. References. Write: No. 17264, P.O.B. 4285, Tel Aviv.

EXCELLENT English-Hebrew Secretary-Typist (Stenographer) seeks good position. Write: No. 1361, P.O.B. 4202, Tel Aviv.

YOUNG Mechanical Engineer, good knowledge of Dutch, English, German, French, seeks position. Write: No. 20439, P.O.B. 66, Haifa.

ELDERLY gentleman, presentable, educated, knowledge of English, German, French, Yiddish, some Hebrew, seeks position. Please write: No. 20434, P.O.B. 66, Haifa.

CHIEF COOK, qualified, good references and wide experience, seeks position anywhere in Israel. Write: Nathan, P.O.B. 3014, Haifa.

YOUNG lady, good knowledge of English, Hebrew, French, German, also typing, seeks position. Insur. office preferred. Write No. 20430, P.O.B. 66, Haifa.

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ALLENBY, Tel Aviv
7th Week
of the big success
To Hell and Back
the greatest American War Picture with
AUDY MURPHY
In Cinemascope

EDEN, Tel Aviv
2nd Week
VICTOR MATURE
MARIE BLANCHARD
in
The Veils of Baghdad
Technicolor

PEER, Haifa
2nd Week
JANE WYMAN
ROCK HUDSON
in
All That Heaven Allows
Panoramascope
Technicolor

ORION, Haifa
JANE RUSSELL
JEFF CHANDLER
in
Foxfire
The story of a modern woman...
Technicolor

ARNON, Jerusalem
JEANE CRAIN
GEORGE NADER
in
Second Greatest Sex
The times, the times, the wonderful fun of Kansas days!
Cinemascope Technicolor

Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

OUTLOOK: Rising temperatures

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	46	3	9	14
Tiberias	44	6	19	20
Haifa Port	50	7	17	21
Natanya	46	6	17	20
Tel Aviv Kirya	—	—	—	—
Tel Aviv Port	46	7	19	21
Lydda Airport	43	3	19	21
Jerusalem	40	4	13	16
Sdom	—	7	22	25
Beersheba	19	3	18	21
Eilat	17	10	24	25

A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today

* * *

A FRANKING mark carrying the inscription "Renew Your Radio Licence" will be used in the main Post Offices in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv-Jaffa and Haifa from this Wednesday to March 14. Collectors are invited to send stamped envelopes to the Postmasters at the above-mentioned offices in advance.

* * *

A RASHI study month opens today with a ceremony at Elijah's Cave in Haifa. Yesterday, many rabbis devoted their sermons to the life and work of the Bible commentator.

Haifa Opens 'Save For Education' Plan

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Saturday.— The Town Hall is inviting parents of children up to 10 to join in a saving scheme that will pay for secondary education when they reach the age of 14. The Municipality, the Central Parents Committee and the Haifa branch of the Teachers Association have jointly set up a "Secondary Education Savings Fund" into which parents may pay fixed monthly sums, ranging from IL2 for one-year olds up to IL8.410 for 10-year-old children.

The savings bear three per cent cumulative interest and will provide one-third of the cost of four years of secondary school tuition. "The Municipality will match every fully-paid-up savings account by another third, and there is ground for the hope that the Government will provide the balance," Deputy Mayor Y. Nussbaum told the press yesterday.

The fund is insured against inflation by linkage to the cost of secondary education. If parents are unable to keep up their monthly payments they may have the saved amount refunded to them with three per cent interest. There is even a low-cost insurance scheme that assures a child free secondary education if the savings is suspended by the death of the family's breadwinner.

The fund will become operative for children entering secondary school in September, 1959.

The scheme anticipates a secondary education law through which the Government intends to provide higher education to a larger number of children by paying part of the tuition fees, Mr. Nussbaum said. The Municipality would use the Fund's money, loaned at normal bank interest, to build new schools and set up a vocational high school and an agricultural college.

BURGESS

(Continued from Page One)

department of the secret service and, secondly, in the Foreign Office. Throughout, he sympathized with Soviet policy and became increasingly alarmed by the post-war trend of Anglo-American policy. Most alarming of all was its failure first to reach, and later even to seek to reach, a *modus vivendi* between East and West.

"Neither the B.B.C. nor the Foreign Office, nor during the period that he was associated with the secret service and also with MI-5 itself, did he make any secret from his friends of the fact that he had been a Communist. His attitude in these positions was completely incompatible with the allegation that he was a Soviet agent.

"What happened was determined by the following facts. Burgess, who some months previously had himself initiated arrangements to obtain a new job with a view to leaving the Foreign Office, was faced with the fact that the Foreign Office had independently and subsequently decided that they would no longer employ him. It is, of course, obvious that no agent would take the initiative in arranging to leave the Foreign Office.

Telephones Tapped

"Further work in the foreign service was becoming impossible. In May, 1951, there were clear signs that whatever future course he might work out for himself, the Foreign Office and security authorities had plans of their own. His telephone, in his office and private house, were used as microphones. Plainclothes policemen followed him wherever he went, and one of his colleagues was put up to act as a provocateur.

"Maclean therefore decided to come to the Soviet Union to do whatever he could to further understanding between East and West from there.

"The difficulty of leaving the country while being tailed by the police was solved by a meeting with Burgess shortly after the latter's return from the Washington Embassy to London. The latter not only agreed to make arrangements for the journey, but to come too.

"The risks of such a journey would have been too great for Mrs. Maclean, who was shortly expecting a child. She and the children came to the Soviet Union in 1953.

"However, when the break came, Burgess was doubtful whether he wanted or could conscientiously do the new job he had been arranging. Therefore, when Maclean suggested to Burgess that they should both go to the U.S.S.R. Burgess had no difficulty in agreeing. There alone there appeared to both to be some chance of putting into practice in some form the convictions they had always held.

"As the result of living in the U.S.S.R., we both of us are convinced that we were right in doing what we did."

Preparedness is People's Job, Dayan Tells Jerusalem

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The week-long Defence Fund campaign in Jerusalem got off to a whirlwind start yesterday with a day-long programme, featuring a torch-light parade and speeches by the Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan, two of his predecessors, Yigael Yadin and Ya'acov Dori, and Mayor Gershon Agron.

Rav-Aluf Dayan, who drew a capacity crowd to the 2,000-seat Edison hall, called upon all citizens to throw their weight solidly behind the Defence Fund which would provide the tools of war needed by the forces.

Israel's security rested on four factors, he said. The first — peace — depended solely on the Arab states. Neither the West nor the East could force peace upon the Arabs. Egypt, who was leading the fight against Israel, was interested in creating an Arab empire.

The second factor was the prevention of war. If Israel was given an opportunity to acquire arms in sufficient quantity and quality, the Arabs would not dare attack. But a weak Israel was a temptation to the Arabs.

People's Responsibility

War preparedness, the third point, was the people's responsibility. Through the Defence Fund they could provide for the purchase of modern heavy equipment. But arms must be reinforced with a people imbued with the fighting spirit. The cities and border villages must be prepared both physically and psychologically to withstand a vicious onslaught. In short, he said, the people must be imbued with a feeling of patriotism and national unity. A fisherman on Lake Kinneret and a settler in the Negev wastes must be just as dear to the average Israeli as their next door neighbour and relatives. Love of country was also needed. Nitzana may be a desert outpost today, just a name on the map, but it was a future Degania or Ein Gev and must be idealized as such.

The armed forces were the fourth and final factor. Victory in war depended on the army, which had proved its superb fighting abilities in the recent clashes.

"If war breaks out, the Defence Forces will do their duty," he said, to the accompaniment of a thunderous ovation.

An army could be victorious only if it had equipment—which must be purchased by the Defence Fund — and if its morale and fighting spirit were of the highest.

In his introductory remarks, Mayor Agron pointed out the strange paradox of the West's attitude to Egypt and Israel: Egypt had betrayed the West and was to receive millions to build a gigantic dam. This was the prize for treachery. Israel had remained faithful and was subjected to constant examination. Egypt had received a "kiss on the forehead," Israel a "rebuke and biting remarks."

He noted that complaints were voiced in London and Washington that Israel's problems were taking a disproportionate part of the world's time. Even those who had our interests at heart sometimes wished that Israel had not come into existence so that they would have been spared accompanying problems.

"This leads to one conclusion; we have no one but ourselves, no defence other than that which we provide."

After his speech, Rav-Aluf Dayan was followed through the streets by a large crowd of persons to his "speech headquarters" in the Eden Hotel.

Following a youth rally in the evening at Binyane Ha'ooma, at which Rav-Aluf Y. Yadin spoke, the youngsters held a torchlight parade through the heart of the city.

From afar, the marchers, sparked by a Gadna and Police band, presented a tableau of a long line of flickering flames. A cool evening wind snapped the torch flames back and forth to the delight of the bystanders who stood three and four deep on the sidewalks.

Interspersed with the national colours were placards bearing the prices of specific war equipment: "Jet plane, IL180,000; Destroyer, IL4m."

While the parade was moving through Zion Square, Rav-Aluf Dori was broadcasting a message to the nation.

Stirring martial music, followed by brief exhortations calling for an intensified effort for the Arms Fund, was broadcast through loudspeakers in the Square.

NARGILAH NEWS

Since the Syrian Army taught the Israelis a lesson "they will never forget" on December 11, Israel fishermen have been afraid to approach Syrian territory near the shore, ANA reported yesterday, quoting an army spokesman in Damascus. (As a matter of fact, Israel fishermen have worked unmolested in all parts of the Lake since December.)

ISRAEL BUSINESSMEN WANTED IN BRAZIL

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — The Government must change its tactics if it wants to attract Jewish capital from Brazil, the former Minister to that country, Aluf David Shaltiel, said yesterday at the weekly luncheon meeting of the Commercial Club. "Emissaries who go to Brazil from this country or the U.S. can talk Zionism and get away with it, but as soon as they begin to talk business, they fail," he said.

Jews in Brazil still did not believe that Israel was here to stay and did not consider her a good investment. They would continue to donate to Israel appeals, but were afraid to invest large sums. The only solution would be for Israel businessmen to go and talk to the Jews there "in their own language," Aluf Shaltiel said.

Brazil had a large Arab population, and there were more of them there than in Lebanon, he pointed out, and relationships between Jews and Arabs were cordial. The status of the Jews had improved since the establishment of the State of Israel.

Mr. Shaltiel said that Brazil, which was 500 times the size of Israel, had less asphalt-covered roads. The population of 55 million was divided into rich and poor, with hardly any middle class. The poor seemed to be happy because their demands were not very great. He had not come into contact with any poor Jews among the 110,000 who live there.

Sneh Thrown Out of Metal Works

Jerusalem Post Staff

RAMAT GAN, Saturday.— Boos and cries of "traitor" accompanied Dr. Moshe Sneh on his way from the Sadan metal factory yesterday after he had made an unsuccessful attempt to address the workers on foreign policy.

The Communist M.K. arrived with two supporters during the morning break. After speaking for a few minutes, he began to criticize the Government and was asked by the audience to retract "because it is *our* Government you are talking about." When he resumed his attacks he was greeted with catcalls and jeers and was compelled to stop.

NAZARETH, Saturday. — Dr. Sneh attacked the Military Government in Arab areas and roundly criticized the Chief-of-Staff's order closing off certain areas for army manoeuvres at a Communist-organised meeting of 200 persons in the Empire Cinema here. Other speakers included the Haifa Communist lawyer Mr. Hanna Nakara, and Mr. Yakub Khamis of Reneh village, (brother of Mapam M.K. Yousef Khamis). The rally was peaceful and without incident.

The Jerusalem Post learns that every Arab who has applied for a permit to enter the "closed zones" has received a three-month permit which includes his children under 16. The number of applications received so far has been relatively small because the weather of the last fortnight, made field work impossible.

PRISONERS

There were 1,000 Jews in Israel prisons in 1955 and not 40,000, as published on Rotter.

High Court Suspends Kastner Hearing

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Supreme Court sitting as the High Court of Justice on Friday issued an order *nisi* against Chief Magistrate Moshe Peretz and Mr. Malkiel Greenwald, calling upon them to show cause within five days why the preliminary investigation in the perjury charge brought against Dr. Israel Kastner should not be postponed for a month. The hearings are thus suspended.

The order was granted at the request of Dr. Kastner's counsel, Mr. Michael Caspi, and the latter's assistant, Mr. Shmuel Barzel, who claimed that the month's delay was necessary to allow Dr. Robert Kempner, Deputy Chief of Counsel at Nuremberg, to arrive in Israel. Dr. Kempner's evidence was vital to Dr. Kastner's defence, they said.

Earlier in the week, Dr. Peretz had refused to grant the postponement on the grounds that Dr. Kempner (who had met Mr. Caspi in September in Germany) had not stated specifically that he would arrive in March. He therefore scheduled the next session of the preliminary investigation for Monday.

During Friday's session in the Supreme Court, Mr. Caspi submitted a cable sent in the morning by Dr. Kempner in Pennsylvania, saying that he would arrive in the first week of March.

The Court was composed of Justices Silberg, Berinson and Witkon.

Scholarships, Violins For Promising Artists

Edward A. Norman scholarships were awarded to 13 Israel musicians, dancers and plastic artists at the Tel Aviv Museum on Thursday evening in the presence of the American and Italian Ambassadors, the Cultural Attache of the French Embassy and members of the scholarship committee. Eight out of ten very fine violins donated by Mr. Analey K. Salk, of San Francisco, were distributed to Israel violinists, the two rarest, an H. Amati and a Rocca, being held in safekeeping in the Museum to be loaned to local artists for solo appearances.

The winners of the scholarships, which ranged in value from $500 to $1,500, are: Natanya Dovrat, Mordechai Ben-Shahar and Zvi Borodovsky for voice training; Shmuel Ashkenazi, violin; Taimon Herz, cello; Avraham Kaplan, choir conducting; Noa Eshkol, Aryei Kalev and Nitza Wienerman, the dance; Zvi Millstein and Yehudit Sobel, painting; Hava Mehutan-Fishman and Shlomo Selinger, sculpture.

On presenting violins to Avraham Komfort, Shulamit Fordhaus-Alkalai and Avraham Melamed, practising musicians, the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Edward B. Lawson, remarked that "the opportunity to use violins of this supreme quality should, in itself, be a stimulus to greater achievement by those students and graduate musicians into whose hands they come." The five students who received violins were Shmuel Ashkenazi, Yosef Tsivoni, Uri Hadari, Mattityahu Braun and Gary Bruvinsky.

Haifa Maccabi Lose 3-1 at Home

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — Following a fortnight's interval during which no National League games took place, since players were engaged in matches against the visiting Yugoslav team, Sarajevo, the resumption of a full programme today was marked by several unexpected results.

Top of the table Petah Tikva Maccabi beat Haifa Maccabi 3-1 (2-1) at Haifa. Three thousand Haifa fans, used to cheering home victories, saw Shlomo Levy, the Haifa Maccabi centre-forward, open the scoring in the 9th minute, only to have their hopes dashed by Eliezer Spiegel, the visitors' centre-forward, who scored twice in as many minutes before the end of the half.

Haifa's fate was sealed with another goal in the second half, scored by outside-right, Amihai Carmel.

Other national league games resulted as follows:

Tel Aviv Hapoel 2, Jaffa Macc. 2; Petah Tikva Hap. 2, Haifa Hap. 2; Ramat Gan Hap. 4, Natanya Macc. 2; Tel Aviv Macc. 7, Rehovot Macc. 0; Tel Aviv Betar 3, Kfar Saba Hap. 2.

After nine games, Petah Tikva Maccabi heads the league with 15 points, followed by Petah Tikva Hapoel, Tel Aviv Hapoel, and Tel Aviv Betar with 12 points each; and Haifa Maccabi and Tel Aviv Maccabi with 10 points each.

DIVISION "A" games: Tel Aviv Hakoah 3, Nahariya Hap. 1; Jerusalem Hap. 2, Rehovot Hap. 1; Kiryat Haim Hap. 2, Ramat Gan Macc. 1; Christian Brotherhood 3, Jerusalem Betar 0; Mahane Yehuda Hap. 1, Hadera Hap. 1; Balfouria Hap. 3, Ramapa Hap. 0.

Division "B": Tel Aviv Macc. Shmuel 3, YMCA 2; Shimshon 7, Ramle Macc. 1; Jerusalem Macc. 4, Bnei Brak Hap. 1; Sha'arayim Macc. 2, Mefalsim 1; Rishon Lezion Hap. 7, Jaffa Betar 2; Sports Club Atlit 2, Even Yehuda Hap. 1; Hadera Macc. 1, Bet Lidd Hap. 1.

STATE CUP GAMES: Neas Ziona Sports Club 7, Sha'arayim Hap. 0; Yasur Hap. 4, Holon Hap. 2; Ramle Betar 4, Lydda Betar 0; Givat Zait Hap. 6, Zichron Ya'akov Hapoel 1.

BASKETBALL: Tel Aviv Macc. 84, Ashdot Ya'akov Hapoel 48; Holon Hapoel 60, Mishmar Haemek Hapoel 59; Haifa Hapoel 67, Jaffa Hapoel 46.

Athletics

A new Maccabi record for the javelin throw was established today by Baruch Feinberg, of Hatzafon Maccabi, with a distance of 56.65 metres. The previous record was held by A. Atar, with 56.38m.

In a 60 metre sprint for girls, the Israel champion, Rena Weinreich, was beaten by Ilana Adir, who breasted the tape in 18.4 secs., well outside the record. Both girls are of Tel Aviv Maccabi.

HANDBALL: Tel Aviv Maccabi 8, Rehovot Hapoel 6; Rehovot Macc. 19, Brit Macc. Afid 2.

'Zmanim' Staff Sue For Compensation

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — Former members of the editorial staff of the Progressive Party daily "Zmanim," are tomorrow filing a claim in court for salary and compensation due them on the closing of the paper some five months ago.

The journalists wrote on January 29 to the former Minister of Justice, Mr. Pinhas Rosen, and Mr. Moshe Kol, President and Chairman of the Progressive Party respectively, expressing their astonishment that "a party fighting so vigorously for the Government to keep its promises to members of the free professions, should fail to keep its own promises."

They had agreed to wait three months for their money, and then for a further two weeks, but they were put off and told to return again and again, they complained.

No reply to their letter has yet been received.

NURSES TRAINED FOR DUTY IN LACHISH

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — A dozen nurses have completed a special six-week course preparatory to leaving for the Lachish development area at the beginning of this week. The girls who took part in the first course of its type, run by Kupat Holim with the aid of the Municipality, come from all parts of the country and volunteered for service among the new settlers in the area. Half of them are fully qualified, and the rest are "practical" nurses.

Spring Bursts Through the Cold

Jerusalem Post Staff

Perfect "tourist weather" was the rule rather than the exception throughout most of Israel yesterday.

In Jerusalem, thousands of strollers turned out to enjoy a superb spring day which was warm yet with a crisp breeze which gently ruffled the trees. The sky was a brilliant azure with clouds few and far between.

Every green spot on the outskirts of the city was the target of hikers who came to pick flowers, mainly red anemones and lilac-coloured cyclamen.

In Tel Aviv, the bright sunshine attracted thousands to the seashore. Those kiosks licensed for Saturday trade did a flourishing business as children enticed their families to buy sweets and soft drinks.

Early risers went out in raincoats, mindful of Friday's drizzle, but the mid-morning strollers were lightly clad. Shaded spots were cool during the hottest part of the day, and as evening drew near, a chill in the air became evident.

On Friday, a bad storm hit Haifa Port in the morning, causing slight damage and tearing the mooring ropes of some ships. The Port Authority staff worked strenuously and often at great risk to repair damage or to prevent it.

From Afula, it is reported that the Jesreel Valley has already received 90 per cent of the annual average rainfall. Crops are very satisfactory, farmers state. Only in Nahalal and Megiddo areas has the uneven spacing of the rains harmed crops to some extent.

U.S. Trade Union Exhibition Opens

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — An exhibition of photographs showing the work of American trade unions opened today in the offices of the Labour Council in Beit Brenner. It will continue for three days and then move to the Beit Histadrut in Jaffa for a similar period and then to Kiryat Shalom for two days. The exhibition will later be seen in Jerusalem, Haifa and Beersheba.

The opening was attended by Mr. R. Barkatt, head of the Histadrut Political Department, Mr. E. Martinson, Second Secretary of the U.S. Embassy, Mrs. E. Templeton, of the U.S. Information Service, and members of the Labour Council.

Mr. Barkatt pointed out that the newly merged A.F. of L. and C.I.O. was a power to be reckoned with in the U.S. and, like the British Labour movement, had taken its stand quite clearly in favour of supplying defensive arms to Israel.

Mr. Martinson pointed out that the constitution of the unified U.S. trade union organization made it clear that its 140 national unions, with a total membership of nearly 17 millions, all backed a foreign policy of support for democracies and opposition to every form of dictatorship and colonialism.

ATTORNEY GENERAL ANSWERS YARKONI

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — The agreement between the Ministry of Defence and Mr. Yehoshua Yarkoni for the exchange of new vans for old was not a contract, Attorney General Haim Cohen said yesterday in the District Court, responding to a claim for IL250,000 damages brought by Mr. Yarkoni against the Ministry for breach of contract.

Mr. Cohen admitted that an agreement had been reached between the building and property department of the Ministry and the plaintiff whereby he was supposed to replace its old Ford tenders. There was a financial adjustment, but the agreement was merely a "memo," he claimed.

CITRUS CONGRESS

Overall problems connected with the International Congress of Citrus Fruit Growers in the Mediterranean, which is to be held in Israel this May, were discussed by Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett, Mr. Zvi Isakson and Mr. Paul Yanowitch, of the Citrus Marketing Board in Tel Aviv on Friday.

STRIKE REPORTS

Doctors Press Full Demands

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — A call to the Government to keep its promise to the doctors in full, was issued yesterday at a delegate conference of the Israel Medical Association. The words "in full" were added to the resolution by Dr. Z. Avigdori, I.M.A. chairman, in response to vociferous demands from the floor. The doctors deplored attempts to divert the strike to political lines, and condemned sanctions against their members.

Dr. Avigdori declared that every extra day of the strike increased the danger of it being given a political hue. Amid continuous heckling, he said that any talk of "no compromise" was unreal. Earlier, calling for solidarity among members, he declared that strike-breakers would be expelled from the Association. He requested speakers not to attack the Government.

A number of speakers demanded that there be no compromise on the Association's wage claims. Sharp criticism of the newspaper, "Davar," for "casting slurs on the intentions of the physicians" was expressed by Dr. Y. Abeles, Director of Kupat Holim in Jerusalem, among others.

A report on negotiations with the Government during the week was given by Dr. A. Druyan, Vice-Chairman of the I.M.A. He said that there were not more than 10 strike-breakers.

HAIFA ENGINEERS POST PICKETS

HAIFA, Saturday. — Early yesterday morning, striking engineers posted pickets outside the Town Hall and the Electric Corporation, whose engineering staffs have decided against taking part in the strike. An eager police officer ordered the pickets to the police station, but they were immediately released as no offence had been committed.

At the Electric Corporation, sharp words were exchanged between the pickets and members of the workers' committee. The engineering staffs of Solel Boneh, Koor, Fertilizers and Chemicals and other major enterprises continue to strike. Those of the Shikun housing company, Amidar and Tnuva are continuing to work, while at the Public Works Department, some engineers are on strike, others not.

The National Chairman of the Engineers and Architects Association, Mr. U. Shalon, today denied that he had voted in the Municipal Council Executive in favour of punitive measures against the Municipal engineers and that the Association's Haifa branch had expressed non-confidence in him. While he considered that the engineers' cause was just, he disapproved of the strike in present circumstances.

Ask British Council Activities Extension

The need for a two-way traffic in bringing knowledge of the British way of life to Israel and that of Israel to Britain was stressed by Mr. Jack Brin last week when he presided at the Annual General Meeting of the Jerusalem Branch of the Israel and British Commonwealth Association.

In this connection, the extension of the activities of the British Council and the provision of lecturers by that body was suggested and Mr. William Wilson, the British Consul, promised to raise the matter with the appropriate authorities.

The following committee for 1956 was elected: Messrs. J. A. Adler, K. Beecher, J. Brin, A. Citron, H. Sabel, A.S. Super and Mrs. Sonia Wagner.

Sapir Claims Strike Become Political

TEL AVIV, Saturday.— The doctors and engineers who are on strike may know why they stopped work, but few of them realized that it would develop into a political battle against the Goverament, Mr. P. Sapir, Minister of Commerce and Industry, said at a public meeting last night. He declared that the Government's policy of not paying full increases this year was not just a question of a few million pounds for academic workers, but of holding back equally deserved increases from the working public in general — a matter of some tens of millions.

Mr. Sapir said that the question of the wage spread between the highest and lowest-paid professions could not be made an ideology here. "It does not go hand-in-hand with the settlement of the Negev."

"Payment of increases would be followed by inflation and, should there be a war this year, to enter it in a state of inflation would be committing national suicide," the Minister said.

Mr. M. Erem, M.K., said that the present strike would go down in the history of labour disputes in this country as the first to be supported by the "exploiters of labour" and opposed by the organized working class.

The Secretary of the Labour Council, Mr. E. Shechter, declared that there were many other workers who had wage demands no less just than those of members of the free professions, but they had answered the Government's request for restraint. The Histadrut had taken the initiative in asking for wage increases for all workers and, at the beginning of 1958, a total review of wage rates may be necessary.

High School Teachers Defy Union's Order

TEL AVIV, Saturday.— Nearly all secondary school teachers struck yesterday in solidarity with the striking professionals. They are to return to school tomorrow. The stoppage was immediately condemned by the local branch of the Teachers Union, which declared that it reserved the right of bringing the ringleaders before a union court of honour. The union on Thursday had decided against a strike.

(High school teachers in Jerusalem received the strike notice only at 10 a.m. They left their classrooms at once to the immense joy of their pupils.)

Some 1,200 employed microbiologists and pharmacists are to stage a three-hour strike tomorrow morning in protest against "procrastination in answering wage demands." Their associations declared at a meeting yesterday that if negotiations do not end by next Friday, as promised, a full strike will be called.

A promise that the Histadrut will do its utmost to see that those concerned complete the negotiations on time, was given by Mr. Y. Meshel, Assistant Head of the Trades Union Department. Tomorrow's stoppage will affect pharmacies and laboratories of the Government, Kupat Holim, Hadassah, Malben and other institutions.

A murder trial was the only case in which a State Attorney appeared in the Tel Aviv District Court yesterday.

SWEDISH LEGATION

The Swedish Chargé d'Affaires in Israel, Mr. Jens Malling, has been promoted to the rank of Minister as of today.

Cables in Brief

CONGRESS. — Gen. Chu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, will head the Chinese delegation to the 20th congress of the Soviet Communist Party which opens on Thursday, Peking Radio announced yesterday.

WHEAT. — The U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Ezra T. Benson, has stated that an existing trade agreement with Egypt has been expanded to include 3m. additional bushels of wheat. The expended agreement increases the total value of the trade agreement to $11m.

TRADE. — The Pakistan Government has officially told Russia it is prepared to have trade talks with her. The talks were requested by Russia and are likely to begin after March.

U.S. Sells 18,000 Tons Of Beef to Israel

WASHINGTON, Saturday (U.S. I.S.). — Israel will get 18,000 tons of high-quality *kasher* beef from the United States under a trade agreement signed by representatives of both countries here yesterday.

In a formal ceremony attended by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Israel Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban, and the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. George Allen, signed the agreement calling for the sale of $10m. worth of U.S. beef to Israel for Israel currency.

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson said that the agreement will provide an increasing amount of beef for Israel consumers and an additional market for the abundant U.S. beef supply. The 18,000 tons represent the equivalent of about 30,000 head of cattle.

The agreement signed yesterday brings to $27.94m. the total value of agricultural commodities covered by the U.S.-Israel trade agreement for the current fiscal year, which includes, in addition to beef, wheat, edible oils, cotton, dairy products and tobacco.

NEGRESS ASKS RETURN TO ALABAMA U.

TUSCALOOSA, Alabama, Saturday (Reuter). — Miss Autherine Lucy, Birmingham Negro secretary, yesterday asked a Federal court to order the University of Alabama to readmit her to classes there immediately.

Miss Lucy was excluded from classes on Monday as a safety measure after rioting broke out. She was the first Negro ever enrolled at the 125-year-old institution. A petition filed in court by her lawyer asked that the university be held in contempt of court. The judge ordered the trustees to appear at a hearing on February 29.

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Sale of tickets starts TOMORROW Monday, Feb. 13, at Ginsberg-Yusef's Office.

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THE Egyptian Chief of Staff, General Abdul Hakim Amer, is probably the only man in the world today who can predict if there will be war in Israel this spring. There is little doubt he wants war. Not being subject to constant pressure from diplomats, foreign visitors and other well-wishers, and therefore not obliged to act the gentleman, he can state his aims clearly. He was promoted to generalship with astounding rapidity for his fighting qualities, and his chief desire is to prove that the *junta* chose correctly.

EGYPT'S PEACE OFFENSIVE

Whether Colonel Abdul Nasser will be able to restrain his army chief's fighting ardour, even if he wants to do so, is a moot question. It depends on the extent to which he will be able to persuade his fellow officers and a population that has been promised victories that his acquiescence to peace pressure is only lip-service intended to confuse the Western sense of reality. So far Colonel Abdul Nasser has been eminently successful in both directions. The average Egyptian is now sure that western statesmen are dupes who can be easily led by the nose by the crafty Arabs. The Egyptian officers are sure that the West is now persuaded of their peaceful intentions and will not interfere with anything they do. Since the Czech arms deal led only to the Aswan Dam, the West, it seems to the Egyptians, are prepared to take any slap in the face and to pay for it.

The time of the invasion will be set by General Amer, and by him alone.

To find an excuse for war would also be easy, the *junta* believes. There is the tried system of sending *fedayeen* to spread destruction across the border and force the Israelis to strike back at their base. The world could be advised that Egypt was then fighting in self-defence.

So far, the Israel retaliation raids have not only succeeded in quieting the frontier; they have helped to preserve peace in the Middle East by giving due warning to neighbouring hot-heads that war against Israel would be no simple matter. Had the raids been meant as the "aggressive acts" which Arab diplomats persist in calling them, they would have formed a prelude to a full-scale attack. The fact that Israel troops returned promptly to their bases after every retaliatory action, without attempting to hold on to the strategic advantages they had gained is clearly an indication that no military plans were pursued at Gaza, Khan Yunis, or on the Kinneret.

However, the era of retaliatory action is probably approaching its end. The deployment of the Czech arms indicates that the Egyptian army is prepared to strike in force. If they are permitted to become over-confident of Western acquiescence, they may even decide to dispense with the preliminary provocation. A *fedayeen* campaign however short, might alert Israel. The blow must be crushing and unexpected. Military writers of every nation have said this so often that Egyptian strategists are bound to have learnt the lesson.

The danger of the first blow does not weigh upon Israel alone. General Curtis Lemay, Chief of the U.S. Strategic Air Command, stressed, in an interview he gave to the "U.S. News and World Report" recently that an enemy might cripple the U.S. war effort considerably if he were able to strike first. "We must avoid the first blow," he said about America. Intercepting the enemy planes as soon as they take off from their fields would be a good thing, the General said. The U.S. cannot depend for its defence only on the theory of "massive retaliation" — "retaliation in the sense that we are bombed with a really heavy attack first, and then we launch an attack." . . . "We believe," the American General said, "that working hard and maintaining our efficiency at the highest possible standards is the best thing we can do to assure that wars, large or small, will not happen. I think that most wars start when one nation thinks it can beat the other one. If they didn't think they were going to win, they certainly would never start."

Parliamentary Report

Helpless Knesset Looks on at Strike

By LEA BEN-DOR

THE Knesset has spent a restless week, milling around uselessly like ants in a disturbed ant-hill while the country went into a clinch over the doctors' strike and the Progressives left the Government. It has been difficult indeed to maintain the fiction that either policy or laws were being made in the plenum, where members collected reluctantly to vote but drifted away again as soon as possible. Those who were actively concerned with the strike were not seen.

The rest put in time debating policy for and against the doctors and the other professional workers, and guessing how long the Progressives would stay out.

The whole matter was contained in a nut-shell within the first hour of Monday afternoon's session, when four motions for debate on the subject of the threatening strike were presented by the three Opposition parties and the Progressives, then still wavering on the brink. All said the Government should give in to the strikers.

Miss Wilenska, for the Communists, declaimed almost tearfully that the strike is the secret weapon of the working classes and that the Government was conspiring to rob them of it. And that anyway if we would only stop arming there would be enough money to pay everybody.

Lost Two-Thirds

Dr. Harel, of the General Zionists, carefully dissociated himself from the previous speaker. One of the three doctors in the Knesset (Dr. Sneh and Dr. Yunitchman are the others) he quoted the Office of Statistics to show that the *intelligentsia* have lost up to two-thirds of their real wages since the establishment of the State. He said the Government had gone back on its promise.

Dr. S. Yunitchman, Herut, said that it was not money that was involved in the strike, but the prestige of the Histadrut, with its great majority of lower-paid workers. The French writer and statesman Mirabeau had once said that every country had its army, and only in Prussia it was the Army that had a country. The doctors in Israel had forgotten that every country has its trade unions, and only here the trade unions have a country. They had thought it was enough to talk to Ben-Gurion, and had forgotten they would have to talk to Namir and Becker, who would teach them how to figure things out . . .

Akiva Govrin: Mirabeau said all that? (Laughter)

Yunitchman: (confidentially) If he'd lived among us, that's just what he would have said . . .

Mr. G. Schocken flung down the Progressive's gauntlet and joined the Opposition in demanding a debate. His party disapproved of strikes by civil servants, and particularly senior civil servants; but if the Government went back on its promise, could you expect ethical conduct of its servants? To make quite sure that the gesture should not be misunderstood, he added that the Progressives would not accept a proposal that the matter should be sent to committee: he would insist that it be debated by the House. Quickly, before the vote, Mr. Rosen left the Cabinet table, at which it is embarrassing to vote against the Government. He could not but be aware that the Government had decided at the previous day's meeting that if the Progressives actually voted against the Government — instead of simply registering their protest, and accepting discussion in committee — then they would be expected to leave.

Not all the Progressives in the Knesset approved the move. After all, the State cannot do without doctors for long, and the doctors themselves know that by the end of a fortnight at the latest the non-urgent cases will begin to become "urgent," and the back-log of work will threaten disaster. Several Progressives thought that the party could put its whole weight behind the payment of the full increases to the doctors, but do it inside the government, and save themselves the trouble and commotion of leaving and coming back again a week later.

Mr. Ben-Gurion was apparently of the same opinion, for although Mr. Rosen submitted his formal resignation on Tuesday, when the strike began, he failed to have any official announcement made of the fact in the Knesset on Wednesday, as custom requires. Opposition members anxiously asked to know what had happened about the resignation, only to be told by the Speaker, Mr. Sprinzak, in his blandest tones that there was no rule allowing anyone to hurry the Government in this matter. No doubt, were the announcement to be delayed for any considerable period, they might ask an official question.

After a long day of endless negotiations and reports, Mr. Ben-Gurion had also taken the initiative in finding all available Progressives close to midnight on Tuesday, and having a long chat with them to the general effect that they should influence Mr. Rosen to turn up as usual for the Cabinet meeting the next morning. When a messenger was sent to find Mr. Rosen himself, the reply given was that he was sleeping. Mr. Ben-Gurion, on the other hand, was reported to have been wide awake and in excellent spirits, and full of charm and good humour and interest in everything, from Plato downwards. There is nothing like a crisis for a post-convalescence stimulus.

Meanwhile the Finance Committee had been instructed to consider the issue and its attendant problems. It was active until close onto midnight on Monday, presided over by the same Mr. Guri who had pared down the original wage increases to an incontrovertible minimum with the accuracy and almost ascetic economy for which he is known.

The Knesset may advise the Government on policy, but it cannot interfere in any action which a Government Department is properly carrying out. If the doctors would call off or postpone their strike, he endeavoured to convey, then the Committee would attempt to help. But it was too late by then for the doctors to avert the strike for anything less than total surrender by Mr. Eshkol.

The Committee held three long meetings on Tuesday and Wednesday, and finally published a little statement declaring that owing to the fact that there was now a strike they could no longer discuss the matter. A dissenting statement by the opposition members of the Committee said quite simply the Government should pay up. For all the Knesset could do about the strike it might not have existed.

To judge by appearances the man who lost the most sleep over it was Mr. Moshe Shapiro, the Minister of Social Welfare and Religious Affairs who, after Mr. Rosen's defection, found himself alone in the Cabinet with a solidly Histadrut set of colleagues. (The other Minister of his own party, Dr. Burg, is abroad at the moment.) He advised several hopeful compromises, such as rising the proportion of the wage raise payable this year "from 60 per cent to two-thirds" (i.e. 66.6 per cent), which would make a difference of IL2-3 a month for many of the grades affected, but had to admit that even this modest offer had no formal backing yet.

The Budget

AFTER the vote had been taken on Monday not to debate the strike Mr. Sprinzak announced: "The House will now discuss the Supplementary Budget for the year 1955/56," a matter of some urgency as it had to be formally dealt with before the 1956/57 budget which is now due. He was distracted by the sound of everyone leaving, and added sourly "but if everyone goes, who will do the discussing?"

The House spent the rest of Monday and the single session held on Tuesday on getting this now somewhat academic problem out of the way. Most of the money had been spent before the extra budget was tabled in the autumn and it has certainly gone by now, so that it was scarcely to be expected that the debate would prdouce much constructive advice.

There is a general feeling, however, that there has been enough trouble of one kind and another to make Mr. Eankol wary in the future. Budgets are to be adhered to, unless there is another crisis.

A crisis is like illness in the family — good resolutions concerning economy are thrown to the winds, if only the patient will recover. And of course the knowledge that there is just as likely to be a political crisis in the autumn of 1956 as in the autumn of 1955 is what has made the doctors so reluctant to accept the promise of full increases next year, "when the crisis is over."

Mollet's 'Via Dolorosa'

Poor Whites' Force Algeria Policy Change

By NORA BELOFF

ALGIERS, (OFNS). — FOR the time being, the tumultuous demonstrations which shook this city have died down, but the lesson of the day when the French Premier, M. Guy Mollet, was physically forced to bow to a violent lynch-mob explosion here will not be lost, either on the exultant Europeans or on the silent and watchful Moslem masses.

The new Premier liked to present himself as an inflexible revolutionary, and busts of Robespierre (one of the leaders of the French Revolution) adorn his home, and his offices in the French Socialist headquarters. In the recent French elections, his Party's programme for Algeria was in fact very revolutionary indeed, implying the transfer of power from the present European rulers. Its object was to be the end of the guerrilla war, now pinning down a quarter of a million French soldiers and let the newly and freely elected representatives of the Algerian community decide the fate of their country.

Before being elected Premier by an enormous majority (420 to 71) in the National Assembly, M. Mollet announced two revolutionary innovations. First was his intention favouring equality of the vote (hitherto there have been two separate rolls for the voter in Algeria, enabling the European one-ninth to be as well represented as the Moslem eight-ninths.) Secondly — and this did not even require new legislation — Algeria was no longer to be regarded as a part of France, administered through the French Ministry of the Interior. Instead, there would be a Cabinet Minister residing in Algiers, responsible directly to the Premier and entrusted with reconciling the French European and Algerian communities.

The spirit in which conciliation was to be undertaken was made blatantly clear by the choice of General Georges Catroux as the new Minister. The General was a member of the avowedly pro-Moslem French "Franco-Maghreb Committee" and had been chief architect in the restoration of the nationalist Sultan Ben Yussef in Morocco.

Scorned Warnings

The European community immediately sensed a threat to their mastery. Multi-millionaires who own Algerian newspapers and their political lobbies in Paris remonstrated in vain. M. Mollet, a poor boy who fought his way to the political crest, was accustomed to maltreatment and insults from the *reactionnaires* and scorned the warnings.

But the troops which these leaders could put into the fields — or rather streets — were not the drawing-room political adversaries which Mollet knew, but wrinkled veterans of two world wars, hysterical adolescents, and a vast multitude which in other circumstances might have been labelled "poor Whites." They were men and women whose average income falls far below French standards, and the vast majority were not of French descent at all, but a mixture of Italians, Spaniards, Maltese and Greeks, people who had nowhere else to go, were surplus in Europe, and were clinging to their superiority over Moslem "natives" as the last vestige of self-respect and security.

M. Mollet had not bargained for proletarian opposition. Pale with emotion and horror, he was protected by rank upon rank of armed and steel-helmeted policemen from an avalanche of rotten vegetables and more dangerous projectiles as he bowed on arrival to place a wreath on the war memorial.

His progress up the magnificent avenues leading to the royal palace where he is staying, amid the missiles and insults of tens of thousands of his compatriots, must have been one of the worst ordeals of his life. By the time this would-be Robespierre had reached cover and enough tear-gas bombs had been thrown to ensure that the advancing crowds would not rush the palace gates, his decision has been taken.

In a priority call to the President of the Republic, M. Rene Coty, it was decided to meet the colonists' first demand: the resignation of General Catroux. It was M. Mollet, not Robespierre, on the other end of the line.

Catroux Delighted

The General, who had just celebrated his 79th birthday and had been increasingly disinclined to take up the appointment during the mounting passions, since his appointment was announced, was delighted to be relieved. Many of M. Mollet's Cabinet colleagues, including his Secretary of State, M. Pierre Mendes-France, had criticized the appointment of the elderly general from the start. But the timing and manner of the cancellation of the Catroux mission, coming within minutes of the Premier's public beating, spoke for itself.

Immediately afterwards, various groups who had joined in the disturbances, howling insults or hurling refuse, solemnly formed themselves into an Algerian "Committee of Public Safety." Their first manifesto, published in every Algerian newspaper and tract, declares: "This committee gives its word of honour not to disappoint the immense hopes aroused by the demonstration of its force."

From the Memoirs of Harry Truman Years of Trial and Hope

THE STORM BREAKS

ON Saturday, June 24, 1950, I was in Independence, Missouri, to spend the weekend with my family and to attend to some personal family business.

It was a little after 10 in the evening, and we were sitting in the library of our home on North Delaware Street when the telephone rang. It was the Secretary of State calling from his home in Maryland.

"Mr. President," said Dean Acheson, "I have very serious news. The North Koreans have invaded South Korea."

My first reaction was that I must get back to the capital, and I told Acheson so. He explained, however, that details were not yet available and that he thought I need not rush back until he called me again with further information. In the meantime, he suggested to me that we should ask the United Nations Security Council to hold a meeting at once and declare that an act of aggression had been committed against the Republic of Korea. I told him that I agreed.

Acheson's next call came through around 11.30 on Sunday morning, just as we were getting ready to sit down for an early Sunday dinner.

The Security Council, Acheson said, would probably call for a ceasefire, but in view of the complete disregard the North Koreans and their big allies had shown for the U.N. in the past, we had to expect that the U.N. order would be ignored. Some decision would have to be made at once as to the degree of aid or encouragement which our Government was willing, to extend to the Republic of Korea.

I informed the Secretary of State that I was returning to Washington at once. The crew of the Presidential plane Independence did a wonderful job. They had the plane ready to fly in less than an hour from the time they were alerted, and my return trip got under way so fast that two of my aides were left behind. They could not be notified in time to reach the airport.

When the Independence landed, Secretary of State Acheson was waiting for me at the airport. It was late and we went at once (to Blair House) for dinner. I asked that no discussion take place until dinner was served and over and the Blair House staff had withdrawn. I called on Dean Acheson first to give us a detailed picture of the situation.

There were additional messages from Ambassador Muccio, too, giving more details, but all confirmed that a full-fledged attack was under way, and the North Koreans had broadcast a proclamation that, in effect, was a declaration of war.

Earlier that Sunday evening, Acheson reported, the Security Council had by a vote of nine to nothing, approved a resolution declaring that a breach of the peace had been committed by the North Korean action and ordering the North Koreans to cease their action and withdraw their forces.

Two things stand out in this discussion. One was the complete, almost unspoken acceptance on the part of everyone that whatever had to be done to meet this aggression had to be done. There was no suggestion from anyone that either the U.N. or the U.S. could back away from it. This was the test of all the talk of the past five years of collective security.

As we continued our discussions, I stated that I did not expect the North Koreans to pay any attention to the U.N. This, I said, would mean that the U.N. would have to apply force if it wanted its order obeyed.

MacArthur Ready

Gen. Collins reported that he had had a teletype conference with Gen. MacArthur. The Far East Commander, he told us, was ready to ship ammunition and supplies to Korea as soon as he received the green light.

I instructed the Service chiefs to prepare the necessary orders for the eventual use of American units if the U.N. should call for action against North Korea. By Monday, the reports from Korea began to sound dark and discouraging and among the messages that arrived was one from Syngman Rhee asking for help.

The Republic of Korea troops were no match for the tanks and heavy weapons of the North Koreans. Seoul, the capital of Syngman Rhee's Government, seemed doomed. Communist tanks were reported in the outskirts of the city. Rhee moved his Government to Taegu, about 250km. to the south.

Throughout Monday, the situation in Korea deteriorated rapidly. There was no doubt! The Republic of Korea needed help at once if it was not to be overrun. I directed the Secreary of Defence to call Gen. MacArthur on the scrambler phone and to tell him in person what my instructions were. He was to use air and naval forces to support the Republic of Korea with air and naval elements of his command, but only south of the 38th Parallel.

He was also instructed to dispatch the Seventh Fleet to Formosa Straits. The purpose of this move was to prevent attacks by the Communists on Formosa as well as forays by Chiang Kai-shek against the mainland, this last to avoid reprisal actions by the Reds that might enlarge the area of conflict.

Meanwhile the Security Council met again and adopted on June 27 the resolution calling on all members of the U.N. to give assistance to South Korea.

The National Security Council met again on Thursday, when Secretary of Defence Johnson introduced a proposed directive to Gen. MacArthur. The final paragraph of this proposed directive, however, permitted an implication that we were planning to go to war against the Soviet Union.

I stated categorically that I did not wish to see even the slightest implication of such a plan.

Secretary Pace expressed the belief that we should be very careful in authorizing operations above the 38th Parallel and that we should clearly limit such operations. I agreed, pointing out that operations above the 38th Parallel should be designed only to destroy military supplies, for I wanted it clearly understood that our operations in Korea were designed to restore peace there and to restore the border.

Gen. MacArthur was naturally preoccupied with Korea. He had, almost as soon as he was given the mission of aiding the South Koreans against the aggressors, worked out a strategic plan and began then to call for the troops necessary to carry out his plans.

I directed that Gen. Collins and Gen. Vandenberg fly to Tokyo to confer with Gen. MacArthur.

A few days earlier I had approved a proposal prepared jointly by the Departments of State and Defence to introduce in the U.N. a resolution creating a unified command in Korea, asking us to name a commander and authorizing the use of the blue U.N. flag in Korea. This resolution was approved by the Security Council on July 7, and on the following day I named Gen. MacArthur to the post of United Nations Commander.

First of Several Challenges

In Korea, the Communists challenged us, but they were capable of challenging us in a similar way in many places, and, what was even more serious, they could, if they chose, plunge us and the world into another and far more terrible war. Every decision I made in connection with the Korean conflict had this one aim in mind: To prevent a third world war and the terrible destruction it would bring to the civilized world.

I asked Dean Acheson to get in touch with Secretary of the Air Force Finletter and tell him that I wanted him to make it very plain to the Air Force commanders in the Far East that it was contrary to our policy to engage in activities that might give the Soviet Union a pretext to come into open conflict with us. All it would take would be for some of these photo reconnaissance planes to be shot down by the Russians.

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MUSICAL DIARY

Kol Yisrael Orchestra. Conductor: Heinz Freudenthal. Soloist: Wanda Wilkomirska, violin. (Y.M.C.A. Hall, February 7). Yohanan Boehm: Suite for Strings, op. 16 (First Performance); Mozart: Symphony No. 33 in B-flat major, K. 319; Brahms: Concerto for Violin and Orchestra in D major.

MISS Wilkomirska's appearance with the radio orchestra was, everyone will agree, one of the outstanding events of the season. Although this critic does not generally go overboard with enthusiasm, he found it difficult to remain cool or detached during her breathtaking interpretation of the Brahms Concerto. It would be no exaggeration to call magnificent her performance of one of the hardest concertos in violin literature.

We were prepared for an unusual evening by our experience with Miss Wilkomirska eight years ago, when she had all her colleagues at the Budapest Academy of Music talking about her within 48 hours of her arrival. Tuesday's performance, however, far outstripped our expectations.

The artist, though still very young, belongs to the great performers of this age. She handles her instrument with perfect ease and her devotion to the music she plays is passionate, but never beyond the control of an acute intellect.

A novelty on the same bill was Yohanan Boehm's Suite for Strings. This piece demonstrates its author's present preoccupation with the expressive possibilities of purely horizontal treatment. Mr. Boehm writes modern counterpoint, but he is far from a dodecaphonist: his tonal language is closely related to the Church modes of the Middle Ages. The atmosphere of the Suite's four Movements is sombre and very pessimistic. Being acquainted with other works of its author, we are profoundly convinced of the honesty of his writing, but one tiny smile in the midst of this concentrated Dostoyevsky mood would have done no harm. *Y. ZARAI*

Piano Recital by Nadia Ettinger-Reichert (I.O.A. House, Tel Aviv, February 7). Beethoven: Les Adieux; Schumann: Symphonic Studies; works by Hindemith, Stibelius, Milhaud, Gershwin and Chopin.

ONLY in the second half of her annual recital did Miss Ettinger achieve her usual level of accomplishment, but it may well be that she is generally better suited for works of smaller design and lighter character. Both the Beethoven and Schumann had beautiful moments but as a whole lacked architecture and were rather overpedalled. Sibelius' Valse triste is definitively a *faux pas* at a piano-recital but the artist's rendition of the Chopin group in particular and the Preludes by Gershwin, as well as an encored Prelude by Rachmaninoff, was very sensitive and brilliant. *W.*

Mozart Year

THE year 1956 has been proclaimed by Governments, cultural institutions and music societies everywhere as Mozart Year, and it will be marked in the Old and New World alike by celebrations, operas, concerts, music congresses and the publication of biographies of the master and his work.

Europe is naturally led by Austria, where the Vienna Staatsoper is performing Mozart's opera cycle and concerts are being given by the Philharmonic Orchestras of Vienna, London, Prague, Berlin, the Amsterdam Konzert Gebouw Orchestra, the Vienna Symphony Orchestra and an International Youth Orchestra. Under the direction of the Mozarteum's Director, composer-conductor Bernhard Paumgartner, the Salzburger Festspiele will considerably help to spread knowledge about the master and his music.

An International Congress organised in Vienna by the Staatliche Akademie der Wissenschaften under the management of the composer, Professor Dr. Joseph Marx, and the historian, Professor H. Schenk, will attract musicologists from all over the world on June 5-9.

Chamber music by the Ensemble de Chambre Francais and Concerts in the Chapel of the Palais at Versailles and the Palais Royal will form part of the international festivals in Paris, to be marked by Gala evenings at the opera and a performance of the Requiem at the Dome of Saint Etienne du Mond.

Among the soloists in the Zurich concert with which Switzerland opened its Mozart Year was Maria Stader, one of the outstanding Mozart singers of our day, who will perform here with the I.P.O. this year.

England, which offered the young prodigy so many happy years, features above all its Mozart celebrations in Glendebourne, with performances on an international level. Its most beautiful feature will probably be a new complete longplay recording of "Don Giovanni"—which will incidentally receive a festive performance at the very theatre in Prague where the opera was first performed.

All capitals and music centres in the world are organizing similar Mozart festivals. All artistic talents in the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. will cooperate in gigantic national celebrations in universities and concert halls. Special mention must be made of the cycle of Mozart operas which Italy is televising and the festival that is taking place in Japan under Hindemith this spring.

The world is looking forward with great expectation to the Jubilee Publication of all Mozart Works by the International Mozarteum Foundation at Salzburg and the record series of all Mozart compositions by Columbia, Philips, E.P.I.C. and others. *YUVAL EBENSTEIN*

Bloch Manual

A PROGRAMME manual for leaders planning music activities during Jewish Music Festival, which this year is dedicated to the music of Ernest Bloch on the occasion of his 75th birthday, has been issued by the National Jewish Music Council of America. The 67-page manual, edited by Leah M. Jaffa, executive secretary of the Council, includes materials for use by programme chairmen as well as musicians and lecturers.

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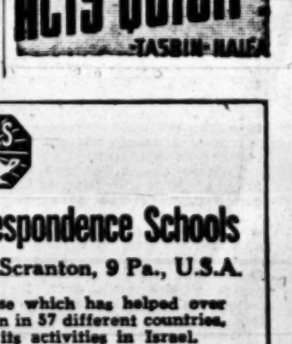
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